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4. The dentists in the combines owned their own equipment, six to eight dentists operating in the same office. The office resembled a barber shop, with chairs arranged in a row. One combine would employ two assistants and an office boy. At night, when business was over, the dentists instructed their assistants. Patients going to a combine would be treated by whichever dentist was free at the time. The net income of the combine was deposited in a certified bank; apart from the expenses of the office, the members of the combine could not touch the income of the group. In every combine there was a leader who was responsible for the other members of the combine. The dentists in the combines were paid monthly salaries by the Government. The leader of the combine received about JMP 2,500,000, the other dentists between JMP 1,600,000 and JMP 2,000,000, the assistants between JMP 600,000 and JMP 800,000, and the office boy JMP 200,000.

#### Army Dentists

5. One or two dentists, who were usually not fully trained, followed the troops. They were graduates of the dental classes held under the auspices of the Dentist's Association before the Communists took over Canton. These apprentice dentists could ask for a transfer to another territory, but the transfer depended upon the approval of the commanding officer and the political advisor of their unit. When troops were in Canton, the officers had their teeth treated at the Whampoa Army Hospital; the enlisted men were treated at other nearby public hospitals. There were many Russian dentists and doctors at the Whampoa Army Hospital.

#### Dental School

6. The Kwong Wah Hospital Dental School was the only dental school in Canton; the enrollment was about 30 pupils. There were no textbooks. The lessons were in Chinese and were mimeographed for the students. Graduation took place after two years. It was the responsibility of the teachers to see that the students understood their work for the day before they were allowed to retire. Older students were assigned to help the teachers in coaching the newer students.

#### Patients and Dental Rates

7. Patients who went to a hospital were given priority treatment in the following order: Communists and their families, soldiers and their families, civil servants and their families, and the general public. There was no compulsion as to where a patient was to be treated.
8. Individual dentists and dentists at the combines charged the following fees:

For consultation	JMP 5,000,
For pulling a tooth	15,000,
For pulling a child's tooth	10,000,
For pulling a big tooth	20,000,
For a minor filling of porcelain	10,000,
For a medium filling of porcelain	15,000,
For a major filling of porcelain	30,000,
For a minor filling of silver	20,000,
For a medium filling of silver	30,000,
For a major filling of silver	50,000,
For a new removable bridge	20,000,
For the labor on a new gold tooth	50,000.

Other rates were discussed with the patient at the time of service. At the hospitals, teeth were pulled at a cost of JMP 7,000 and a registration fee of JMP 1,000.

#### Equipment and Supplies

9. Since there was very little new equipment in Canton, the dentists were all using

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their old equipment. When new equipment was needed and the dentist could afford it, the equipment could be brought [ ] to the China mainland, where it was heavily taxed. There were no factories in Canton for the manufacture of dental equipment.

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10. There were manufacturers of dental equipment in Shanghai. The best known of these were the Kwangtung Medical Supplies Factory, the Shanghai Medical Supplies Factory, the Central Medical Supplies Factory, the Hua Tu (5478/6757) Medical Supplies Factory, and the T'ien Hsin (1131/1800) Medical Supplies Factory.
11. Dentists in Canton got their dental supplies primarily from the government stores and the privately operated pharmacies. Whenever a new shipment of supplies arrived in the government stores, a circular was sent to the Dentist's Association (Ya I Pa Hui, 3660/6829/0360/2585), which listed the type of supplies received and explained that applications were to be sent to the Government stating the quantity required. The dentists submitted their applications in groups, the dentists in an area pooling their requirement on the application. The application was then given to an appointed leader who would be responsible for the distribution of the supplies to the individual dentists. The combines bought their supplies from the Government in the same manner. The government stores sold dental supplies in bulk quantities, and the privately operated pharmacies sold smaller amounts. [ ] when the Government had begun to deal in retail trade, the pharmacies were finding it extremely difficult to carry on their business.

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